# AMERICANS FLOCK TO LEAVE GERMANY Great Britain Readily Con-

Hundreds Apply to U. S. Embassy for Passports Following Break.

MANY OTHERS WILL STAY

Names of Citizens Abroad Who Have Signified Their

Recess Veb. 7 (via London Feb. 8). -With knowledge of the diplomatic break between the United States and German, hundreds of American citizens here have applied to the American Em-bases for passports to leave the country. Following is a list of American citiin dermany at the present time

arl W. Ackerman and family, In-

Arthur W. Bates and family. Mrs. Bladin A. Beck and son, Tiffin

Dr Jacques Brokowitz, Philadelphia. ar King Davis and family, New Mrs. Amelia Decourcey and Miss Ger-aldine Decourcey, Seattle, for Bern. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig Devisen, In-

William C. Dreher and family, South

Carolina.

I. N. Dunn, New York,
Mrs. N. H. Dunn, New York,
Charles M. Dyar, Cambridge,

Mrs. Henry Euslis and mother, Philadephia. Carl S. Elliott, Philadelphia. John W. Fallows, New York. Mrs. Foltenhauer, Indiana. Freement Higgins, New York Miss Elsie Houle.

Miss Eine Houle.
Dr. Seimar Isaacson, San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jackson.
Ernest Jacob, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Kennard, Ne Frederick W. King, Chicago.

Paul Koning.

Paul Roning.

Dr. George Kubeler.
W. A. Kugelman, Chicago.
Edward and Fred Lawrence, Chicago. Mrs. Ella Lehman, and three children Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lewry, New York Meyer M. Lindeman, Philadelphia, Louis Luntz, New York.

Mrs. Olga Manse, San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marcus, New York, for Bern Lewis H. Marks, New Orleans, for Switzerland, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Mayer and

mes children, New York.

Miss Mary E. McAuley, Pittsburg,

Mencken, Baltimore. F. H. McFadden Carl T. Michel, New York. Nat Mock. Morris Mocowits.

Edward Mosthauer. and Mrs. William Peck, Litchfield, Oscar Pflug, Alabama,

Dr and Mrs. J. Henry Phillips and hildren, San Francisco. Mrs. Harriet Pope, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Powers.

and Mrs. Willinford Rigger, Alabama, for Denmark Arthur Siebers, Iowa. Miss Blanche Slocum, Oak Park, III. Raymond E. Swing, Chicago. eph Turn, Seranton, Pa. thur H. Veneweyk, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Frederick W. Warren,

George H. Watson, Lyons, N. Y. J. Wenner, Massachusetts. Mrs. Conrad Eaton White, Madison,

Miss Margery Winnewisser. Carl von Witzleden. L. E. Wolfberg. Ludwig Zeisler

Many Americans to Stay.

Mise Fern Andra, Hammond, Ind. Charles Archibald George S. Atwood and family, Massa-

Elsie Baker, Philadelphia, James O'Donnell Bennett, Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Biden, St. Louis. Boyer, Chicago. Cyril Brown, New York. Vivian Butler Burke, New York S. B. Conger, New York. Miss Helen Corant, Newark, N. J. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis. Dr. and Mrs. C. Decker, New York. Mrs. William Alton Derrick, Chicago. \* Viva Dillon, San Francisc John Dudley, Washington, Arthur Dunning, Bath, Me. — Durant, Philadelphia.

I Duttlinger, St. Louis. rt Eckstein. Augusta Eisenheyner, Washingon (State).

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feinger, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer and daughter. Raymond Gloetzner, Washington. Miss Edna Goodale, Yonkers, N. Y. Mary Halliday, Los Angeles.

Miss Hernbuster, New York Jacob J. Hertz, Ohlo. onrad Hoffman. iss Anna Ingold, Chicago, crothy Isenberg, Honolulu. P. Jacob, New York Nota Kester, San Francisco. zabeth King, Baltimore sear Krone, Louislana, lice Luce, Boston, corge Martin, California.

Frances McIntosh, Wisconsin. Sarah McKeen, Cleveland. on Meeker, Indiana. Margery Murphy and mothe

Alice Norfolk, Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Osborne, Brook-

Peer, Tennessee. Manie Roberts, Mississippl. Agnes Schneider, Shamokin, Pa

Chira Schneider, Albany, Mary Schneider, Albany, ald Schuette. but Spannuth iam R. Steinway, New York, Marian Walker.

Sathe Walker George H. Webster, and Mrs. Paul Weil. David Welsh and daughter Irene, lens. D.

Miss Murgaret Werle, Cleveland, Leander Werlein, Chicago, Miss Chris Willenbocher and five sis-res Western nd Mrs. L. Witzleten and daugh-

GERMAN SAILORS INTERNED.

Philippine Government Puts Them With Other Exiles at Bagulo. MANUA, Feb. 8.—The German Consul to depart for Shanghal.

ippine Government has moved thute German sallers and interned dagino, where there is a large com-unity of Germans who have been exiled from neighboring Oriental ports.

#### SAFE CONDUCT FOR BERNSTORFF GIVEN

sents to American Request for Dismissed Envoy.

London, Feb. 8 .- Count von Bernstorff, the dismissed German Ampassador to the United States, will be given a safe conduct so far as it is within the power of the British Government to do so. This announcement was made to-night by the Foreign Office. It followed a conference between A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador

for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Page.

The American Ambassador called on Mr. Balfour, and the two were closeted for nearly an hour. Both were non-committal on the subject of their deliberations, but it is believed they related solely to the request of the United States Government for the safe conduct of Ambassador von Berustorff, for at the conclusion of the conference the Foreign Office authorized the announcement. the conclusion of the conference the For-eign Office authorized the announcement of Great Britain's decision to accede to Washington's request, which was made two days ago. At the same time the Foreign Office cabled its decision to the State Department at Washington. It is said Great Britain is ready to grant Count von Bernstorff safe con-duct, but that it could not guarantee his safety against the acts of his own countrymen. The British Government has expressed itself as anxious to meet

has expressed itself as anxious to meet the State Department's wishes and de-clared that it would do all in its power to carry them out.

### 3 SHIPYARDS OFFER TO SPEED UP WORK

Battleship Mississippi to Be Finished This Summer Instead of in 1918.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 -- Construction of washington, Feb. 8.—Construction of navy craft by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the Electric Boat Company will be speeded up to the limit of the plants. Work on two battleships at the plant of the Newport News Company, at Secretary Daniels's suggestion is proceeding. tary Daniels's suggestion, is proceeding under doubled crews, and the offers of the other two companies to take similar steps met to-day with the Secretary's

hearty approval.

At the Newport News plant it is estimated that the battleship Mississippi, recently launched, can be completed by midsummer instead of January 1, 1918, as called for in the contract. The keel of one of the four new battleships recently contracted for will be laid on the slip vacated by the Mississippi instead of a merchant vessel, as had been intended. Representatives of the Fore River and Electric Boat companies called on Mr. Daniels to-day, offering to rush work on destroyers and submarines for which hearty approval.

destroyers and submarines for which they have contracts, setting aside other private work to that end. They were told to go ahead at full speed.

Launchings to Be Hastened. The plan is to get the vessels launched as soon as possible, freeing stocks for the new set of destroyers and submarines to be authorized in the pending navy bills. Details as to the time that can be saved have not been worked out.

Warlike preparations now virtually are completed at the Navy Department pending the energy of pending the enactment by Congress of the proposed legislation under which the President may commandeer private plants, and after that the President's de-

cision to exercise this authority.

Mr. Wilson called again to-day on both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels in their offices. Neither Secretary would say what matters had been discussed. It is known, however, that both were in a position to assure the Com-mander-in-Chief that all possible pre-liminary steps had been taken to carry

out whatever orders he may give if the United States is drawn into the war. "We are just waiting for the word to was the way one official expressed it, speaking of the speeding up of mili-tary preparedness measures contem-

Offers of plants of all kinds and of the greater power in personal services of the owners and ex-ecutives continue to pour into both War and Navy offices. To the War Departand Navy offices. To the War Depart- the Se ment many of the larger units of the mittee clothing industry have offered their services. Plants that have never sought Government work or made a military uniform have been placed at the disposal of the Department. The efficient organizations of these companies insure great speed in supplying uniforms and other clothing should they be needed

There are few munition makers who have not come forward, either those regularly in the business or those who to making shells and other was material on European orders at the out-break of the great war. A plan for co-ordinating all such plants already exists and they could be turned to Government work without serious delay.

#### RUSSIANS WIN IN SNOW.

Carry Teuton Trench in Hungarian Carpathians.

London, Feb. 8.—A dashing attack by Russian troops won a Teuton first line trench near Kirlibaba, at the creat of the Hungarian Carpathians to-day. Petrograd reports. Though the Russians were hampered by deep snow and the Teutons first exploded miges in their path and then counter attacked, the Russians held the trench. The official statement says:

given to-day to double the output of torapedoral pedoca at the Newport, R. I., plant. To make possible additional equipment for the station Secretary Daniels asked of Congress immediately to appropriate \$500,000.

Secretary Daniels estimates that the first order at the Government's plant will save \$2,000,000, the difference in cost between Government and private

Northeast of Kirlibaba our advance detachments made a rush on the enemy's foremost trenches, being met by fire and mine explosions. troops dashed forward through gaps in the wire formed by the ex-plosions and occupied the trench. A counter attack by two enemy comanies with the object of regaining the trench failed.

500 YACHTSMEN INSTRUCTED. Informed How Best to Be of Ser

vice to Country. Commodore Charles F. Chapman, vice commander of the U.S. Power Boat Squadrons, told 500 yachtsmen gathered at the New York Athletic Club last night ow they can best train themselves to be of service to their country. For the proper defence of our coast line, he said, from 20,000 to 20,000 power boats are needed, and he showed how lacking we are in facilities for building these boats. Commodore Chapman described in de tail the different manœuvres used by the navy in searching for submarines, how the waters off the coast are divided into squares for the purpose and boats as-signed to each square. The periscope, he said, was visible under ordinary onditions not more than three-quarter of a mile. He then told a few things necessary for every power boat man to know to make the navigation of the

Spain Takes Over Wireless.

Madrid, via Paris, Feb. 8.—A decre-has been published here placing all wire stations in Spain under the contro of the Government.

# EIGHT BELGIAN FOOD GERMANY INVOKES

New German Submarine Policy Holds Up 26,000 Tons in British Ports.

Kruse Has Suspended All Departures.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from the

London Times LONDON, Feb. 8. - The Times learns from the neutral Commission for Relief in Helgium that all its shipping has been hold up since the declaration of the new Cerman submarine policy.

Eight relief ships are waiting in British ports laden with a total of 26,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgians. The Germans allowed these ships only until February 4 to clear. It was impossible to clear them in so short a time.

Just before the German declaration the news arrived of the sinking of the cellef ship Euphrates, with the loss of almost all the crew. The Euphrates was reported to have been sunk outside the danger zone. She was provided with flags and markings of the relief commison and had a German safe conduct

The German declaration has been osely followed by the sinking, with the loss of the whole crew except one, of the relief ship Lars Kruse, a Danish ship earrying an important cargo of maize. The vessel also was provided with markings as a relief ship.

Relief Ship Sailings Suspended. In these circumstances the sailing of all relief ships has been suspended. The

commission cannot communicate with ships now on the high sens and great anxiety is felt for their safety. Twenty per ceft, of the supplies im-ported into Belgium and the occupied portion of northern France has always in the past come from Great Britain. If the German regulations are not reversed the Belgians and the people of northern France will be deprived of food absolute-ly necessary for their subsistence. The commission can only wait anxiouly

for an expression of German intentions. Meanwhile the whole population of Bel-gium and of the occupied portions of France are depending solely upon the narrow stocks inside the country and at Rotterdam. At present they must wait in vain for the arrival of ships which

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Belgian Government is greatly exercised over the fate of
the Belgians in the territory occupied by
"It is therefore not at all an act of the Belgians in the territory occupied by the Germans because of the rupture be-

The Belgian Government, it is added

### 17 BILLS CALL FOR SPY PROSECUTIONS

Reported in the Senate and Pressed for Early Passage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The seventeen bills drafted by the Department of Justice to give the Federal Government greater power in the prosecution of spies, conspirators and offenders against American neutrality, were reported to the Senate to-day by the Judiciary Com-

Acting Chairman Overman said he exfavorably reported to the House Tuesday and will be pressed for early passage there also, in compliance with a request from President Wilson.

Among the bills are: pected to call them up for action at the

Among the bills are measures to punish spring on any work of national defence, forgery or fraudulent obtaining of passports, destruction or crippling of foreign ships in American harbors, to interfere with the export of munitions and many other provisions suggested by the plots of foreign sympathizers since the war began

TORPEDO OUTPUT TO DOUBLE. Secretary Daniels Asks Immediate Appropriation of \$500,000.

FOUR BRITISH SHIPS SAIL.

177 Passengers for London. Newpour News, Feb. 8 .- The British liner Ruahine, carrying 177 passengers from New Zealand, was one of the four British steamers which left this port today for England through the war zone. The other versels were the Santa Theresa, for Queenstown, and the Largo Law and Ascot, for Southampton. The Rushine is bound for London and came here for fuel coal.

FRANCE TO LEND ALLIES.

Deputies Authorize New Loan of 1,500,000,000 Francs. Pants, Feb. 8 .- The Chamber of Depu

Pants, Feb. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies passed to-day a bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to loan 1,500,000.
000 francs to the Allies and friendly nations. This is in addition to 2,300.
000,000 advanced to the Allies and friendly nations authorized by the law of December 29, 1915.
Deputy Emile Constant inquired as to who were "the friendly nations" rewho were "the friendly nations" re-ferred to. The Finance Minister ex-plained that the advances were made in common, and the question should con-tinue confidential.

Reward for Submarine Captures. Panis, Feb. 8.-The French Nav eague has opened a subscription tablish a fund for the reward of yes sels capturing submarines. league has contributed 10,000 francs.

# SHIPS FEAR TO SAIL AN ANCIENT TREATY

Gerard Refuses to Sign Proposal Reaffirming the Old Instrument.

RELIEF VESSELS SUNK IT PREVENTS SEIZURES

Fate of Euphrates and Lars Gives Nationals Nine Months in Which to Close Affairs and Depart.

> BERLIN, via London, Feb. 8 .- The the treaties of 1799 and 1828. The Ambassador referred the Government officials to Spanish and Swiss interme-

The treatles have reference to the rights of nationals residing as merchants in either country to continue their residence there for nine months for the purpose of closing up their bust-

Montgelas, head of the American section of the Foreign Office, who presented the proposition to him, that he was no longer in a position to negotiate any diplomatic instrument. Spain having taken over American Interests in Germany. He suggested that a way open for negotiations was through the Swiss legation, which is representing German interests at Washington.

Affects Leave Permission.

The matter is of decided importance to Americans in Germany, since the German Government's course toward them, particularly on the question of permission to leave the country, will be materially affected by the American Government's view on these old treaties between Prussia and the United States.
In a prominently displayed editorial,
the Lokal Anzeiger charges the United States with a breach of treaty obliga-tions in "compulsorily detaining" in America German subjects who, under the treaty of 1799, are entitled, even in the case of an actual outbreak of war, to pursue their avocations unmolested. Recalling the charges of the violation of treaties and the law of nations made against Germany in the earlier days of the war the Anxeiger continues: "The breach of diplomatic relations

with the United States probably will be made again the occasion for leveling against us charges of breaking treaties and international law in order to mob-

the Germans because of the rupture between the United States and Germany, for one reason that the rupture is supposed to preclude the possibility of American citizens travelling on board steamers loaded with provisions for Belgium, says a despatch to the Havas Agency from Havre to-day. says a despatch to the Havas Agency from Havre to-day.

The replacing of American representatives of the commission for relief in Belgium on board the ships by Spanish.

Danish or Dutch agents, under the protection of Spain or Holland, is proposed.

The Belgium Government it is added.

Says Treaty Is Violated.

"This in spite of the fact that the ited article prohibits any molestations of German subjects in the United States even in the case of war. "If treatles are thus trodden under

foot after a breach of diplomatic rela-tions, when President Wilson's phrase that Americans are sincere friends of

TREATY TERMINATED.

But Wilson Gives Assurance There Will Be No Seisures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Ambassador Gerard's refusal to enter into any sort of negotiations with the German For-Department as the only possible course for him to pursue, in view of his status as a private citizen. Any communica-tion from the German Government regarding a treaty, or any other subject. would have to be carried out through the Spanish diplomatic representatives n Berlin, who are looking after the terests of Americans in Germany

The basis of the German proposal to reaffirm the old treaties, which, among WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Orders were times the conventions in existence as H. Powell and Rae E. Williams iven to-day to double the output of tor- a result of the enactment of the sea- Madison, Wis., and Groom W. given to-day to double the output of tor-pedoes at the Newport, R. I., plant. To make possible additional equipment for ago. That act terminated all treaties containing provisions in conflict with the new legislation for the protection of seamen. It was provided, however, that other sections of the treaties not velating to the sailors might be conwhom these treaties were made by the United States expressed their willing-ness to the exclusion of the objectionable matter.

Most of the governments approached consented to the alteration of their treaties. Germany was not invited to do so when the original proposals were made because of the pendency of the case of the destroyed American ship William P. Frye, involving the vitality of the old treaties of 1799 and 1828 Later on however, the proposal was made to Germany to continue the treaties in amended form. There was no

Kennedy Kiz Bortlandt ot y THE BIG SHOE STORE Leather costs more, but we

profits and keep up quality. Mahogany Cordovans \$5.50 \$8.00 \$9.00 Sold Elsewhere at \$7.00 to Grain Waterproof Shoes, \$5.50 ubber Innersole Throughout. Worth \$7.50 Arch SupportShoes, \$5.00, \$6.00

For Weak Arches and Flat Feet

Clean-up of Small Lots

\$3.85 Not All Sizes

response and nothing more had been heard about the matter until news came that Germany now wanted to take the step necessary to keep the treaties alive.

There has been no announcement of the American Government's attitude toward a formal reaffirmation of the pacts. Officials already have made clear pacts. Officials already have made clear that the spirit of the treaties will be observed in the treatment of Germans in this country, though there is some dis-

position to oppose any exchanges with Germany on the subject. Will Be No Seizures.

A formal statement giving assurances that the Government has no intention of seizing bank deposits or other property belonging to any foreign subject—even in the event of war—was issued by the

State Department to-day with the approval of Fresident Wilson.
The statement was prompted by the anxiety of German subjects in some sections regarding savings deposits and by the many reports in circulation re-garding the intention of the Government concerning war bound vessels in Ameri-can ports. It makes no specific refer-ence to the Prussian-American treaty of German Foreign Office last night asked 1828, which provides for the immunity James W. Gerard, the American Am-bassador, to sign a proposal reaffirming the treaties of 1792 and 1828. The Amcircumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understanding and the recognized law of the land give it no just claim."

The decision is understood to be in

furtherance of President Wilson's determination that there shall be nothing in the conduct of the United States to warrant criticism, rather than indicative of any specific inclination to acknowledge the validity of disputed provisions of the old treaty.

Officials did not comment on a press despatch from Berlin saving Ambassador Gerard had been asked to procure a re-ratification of the treaty, but previously they had indicated that such a suggestion would find no response here under

lest their bank deposits or other prop-erty should be seized in the event of war between the United States and a foreign nation the President authorizes the statement that all such fears are en-

tirely unfounded.
"The Government of the United States will in no circumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understandings and the recognized law of the land give it no just claim or title. It will scrupulously respect all private rights alike of its own citizens and the subjects of foreign states.'

### **MORGAN PARTNER** GETS WAR CROSS

Henry Herman Harjes Honored by France for Army Relief Work.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The War Cross has of the courts and war vessels, which are under the jurisdiction of the courts and war vessels, which are under supervision of the military auof Morgan, Harjes & Co, of Paris, who thorities, has been prominent in army relief work. He is cited in army orders to-day as

"Henry Herman Harles, delegate of the american Red Cross and founder and member of American Sanitary Section No. 5, is always on the spot. As soon as the work of his formation becomes active and perilous he proceeds immediately to the most exposed point to supervise the execution of orders, and affords he his presents very supervised his

Drake of Franklin, Pa.; Whitney War-ren, Jr., Stewart Flagg, Frederick W. Simonds, all of New York.

A new section of the American ambulance field service left for the front to-day. This is the ninth section now in the field, making the corps comprise 200 men and 200 automobiles. The ambulance field service has just ordered 150 additional cars and enlisted 150 more drivers, most of them young university

Those going to the French fighting line co-day are: Wharton Allen, Herbert 'rowhurst and Henry H. Houston, all of Philadelphia: Philip T. Benny, Norma K. Kann and Thomas I. Orr. all o Pittsburg; Julian H. Bryan, Titusville Pa.; Walter I. Clark, Stockbridge, Mass Robinson Cook, Portland, Me.: Henry The basis of the Grand in the fact of the basis of the Grand in the fact of the basis of the basis of the country in the other's territory shall have nine and George G. Haven, both of New York; hugh J. Kelleher, Cambridge, Mass.; Winnand and George G. Haven, both of New York; hugh J. Kelleher, Cambridge, Mass.; Sven J. H. Lundquist, Mattapan, Mass.; Williams, Williams, Mass.; Williams, Mass.; Williams, Mass.; Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Willi ., and Groom W. Walker. Jr., of Chicago,

> AMSTERDAM, via London, Feb. 8 .- A Reuter despatch from Budapest says that during a speech of Count Theodore Batthyanyi in the Hungarian Diet three revolver shots were fired from the gal-lery. Nobody was burt and after some excitement a man was arrested who made confused statement and was apparently intoxicated. Count Batthyanyi continued his speech with a remark that he must not be disturbed by vuf-

Shots Fired in Hungarian Diet.

# OF GERMAN SHIPS

Both Houses Approve Bill to Give Wilson Power to Deal With Situation.

GUARDS ON ALL VESSELS

Collector Malone Will Have Right to Board Craft and See Damage Done.

was taken by both houses of Congress to-day to confer upon the President and Secretary of the Treasury the necessary authority to deal with the German ship dtuation

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported favorably a bill which when passed will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the German merchant ships in American ports to secure them from damage or injury, to remove the officers and crews and to inspect them at any time and place guards over them. Under this measure Collector Malone

te board the ships and definitely ascer-tain the damage done to them. The ex-pedition with which this measure was handled by the committee was due to the report in Titz SUN concerning the extensive damage wrought by the crews of the ships in New York harber. In the House a similar measure or

which the Judiciary Committee ordered a favorable report yesterday was form ally introduced by Chairman Webb to "It having been reported to him that there is anxiety in some quarters on the part of persons residing in this country who are the subjects of foreign states lest their bank deposits or other than the part of persons residing in this country who are the subjects of foreign states lest their bank deposits or other than the part of the passed without delay by both houses and that the Federal Government will be thereby equipped to keep close watch upon the German ships not only to protect them, but to prevent the carrying The State Department's statement fol- day. It is expected that the bill will be out of any conspiracy to block the har-bor waters in ports under the jurisdic-tion of the United States.

Hampered by Law.

Federal authorities continue to exercise great caution in their surveillance over the German vessels and are keeping scrupulously within the limits of their authority under the present laws. Federal agents are not permitted to go be-low decks to ascertain the extent of the injury already done and no official ad-mission has been forthcoming that the Government is in possession of informa-Government is in possession of informa-tion regarding the wrecking of the ma-chinery of the ships in New York har-bor. The fact that the German Gov-ernment has already taken erroneous reports of the seizure of the ships as a pretext for detaining Americans in the upire indicates the gravity of the situ-

At present, however, no action can At present, however, in action and be taken to inspect the ships and prevent their destruction or sinking with a view to hampering American shipping in the event of war. Jurisdiction does not extend below the decks. Evidently the officers have been carefully informed of this fact. The only German ships that have been kept under

What the Bill Provides. The bill reported to the Senate to-day provides that "whenever the Presidn! shall declare a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection or invasion, or dis-turbance of the international relations of the United States" the Secretary of the Treasury may make rules governing foot after a breach of diplomatic relations, when President Wilson's phrase that Americans are sincere friends of the German nation is still resounding, what have we to expect if the contingency for which we must be prepared arrives and war breaks out. If we cannot prevent a breach of treaty we must at least call attention clearly, openly and immediately to the fact that the United States Government has violated the treaty of 1799 and the general principles of the law of nations before Germany has undertaken anything which could give the slightest shadow of a pretext for such an action."

TREATY TERMINATED

To supervise the execution of orders, and affords by his presence very appreciable to mark properties to supervise the execution of orders, and affords by his presence very appreciable the anchorages and movements of all foreign and domestic vessels in the terminative torial waters of the United States.

The Scretary is empowered to "Inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards on such vessels and if necessary in the freating mach on the machorages and movements of all foreign and domestic vessels in the terminative torial waters of the United States.

The Scretary is empowered to "Inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards on such vessels and if necessary in the freating torial such properties.

The Scretary is empowered to "Inspect such vessels at any time, to place guards on such vessels and if necessary in the orders of the United States.

The Scretary is empowered to "Inspect such vessels and of Janvary, 1917, in a very exposed arrives and war breaks of March and December, 1916, in a very exposed arrives and war breach of treating by his foreign and domestic vessels in the terminational deforming the attacks of March and December, 1916, in a very exposed arrives and war breach of Janvary, 1917, in a very exposed arrives and propert to this men. He particularly defined to torial waters of the United States.

The Scretary is empowered to "Inspect such vessels and if received to the United Stat the anchorages and movements of foreign and domestic vessels in the torial waters of the United States.

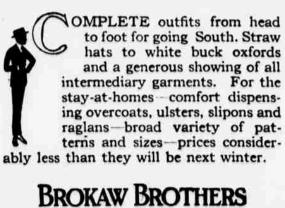
remain on board such vessels. Section 2 of the Senate bill provides that it shall be the duty of the "owners, agents, masters, persons in charge and members of the crew." with the orders of the Federal authori-ties in this respect. Failure to do this or obstruction or interference is made sufficient provocation for the seizure of the vessel. In addition a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment of two years may be imposed on the persons involved.

N. Y. Conditions Considered.

York and elsewhere in American ports here German ships been disabled. It provides that it sha be unlawful for the owner or master of person in charge of the vessel "to wil permit said vessel to be used as a pla resort for any person conspiring another or preparing to commit a fense against the United States," violation of the treaties or obligati of this country. For violation of this section the same penalty is provided as r violation of Section : The remaining sections of the b

power the President to use the armed out the provisions of the act which made applicable to all territory atem subject to the jurisdiction of the nited States. Territorial courts in the hippines and Canal Zone will have risdiction over cases arising in their The two bills are identical, so that there will be practically no delay conference if they are passed in the

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AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

# A Sensible Cigarette

The Original Turkish Blend 20 for 15c

PARIS ACTS TO SAVE COAL.

Closes Public Places Four Days

decided upon stringent measures, which went into force to-day, to relieve the seums will be closed until further would have the right which he now lacks went into force to-day, to relieve the coal shortage.

Theatres, concert halls and other places of entertainment will be closed for four days of each week. Street car, emnibus and subway service will cease Weekly, Cuts Car Service. at 10 o'clock at night instead of a pans, Feb. 8.—The Government has quarter after 11, except Thursdays, Sat urdays and Sundays, which are school

Today and tomorrow are

The Last Two Days of the Annual Sale of Saks Overcoats for Men

Formerly \$40 \$38 \$35 \$33

# Reduced to \$29

Selections are still good, and quick action on your part will mean a substantial saving on an overcoat which cannot possibly be offered next season at even the regular prices quoted this year-a fact too important to be overlooked by any man.

 Every Winter Overcoat (ulsters excepted) in our regular stock at the former prices mentioned has been included.

A small charge for alterations.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

### Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street 1

We shall present, beginning today, a rare collection of

## 15,000 Men's Fine Shirts at \$1.20 \$1.50 \$2 \$2.50

¶ Shirts for every type of man, be his preferences radical or conservative, in almost every kind of foreign and domestic shirting. The designs are as numerous and distinctive as the fabrics, and the tailoring of each garment has been executed to win the approval of the most critical.

The Patterns

Cluster Stripes, Jacquard Figures, Candy Stripes, Hair-line and Silk Stripes in combination with all over Self Patterns, and a variety of very attractive novelty designs,

Every size sleeve length and neckband, in both

soft and stiff-cuff models.

### We have arranged for today and Saturday a Sale of Men's Hats at \$1.95

Soft Hats, including tweeds, and derbies in black or brown. The styles and makes are so numerous that it would be useless to attempt to describe any one in particular. We do not hesitate, however, in saying that every hat in the lot is an exceptional value at \$1.95, and is backed by the usual Saks guarantee for service.

#### Also All Our Velour Hats Reduced to \$2.95

Fine American Velour hats, lined with self color silks. Black, Brown and Green only.